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ABSTRACT

Over 340 books, articles, manuals, newsletters, and other publications concerning the development and operation of historic sites are listed. Most cited materials were published since 1972 and are arranged under four major categories: site development and planning, documentation and preservation of structures and objects, interpretation of historic sites to visitors, and visitor and support services. Other citations are listed under the headings of professional standards and practice, management and financial planning, and other bibliographies. Under each heading, materials are listed alphabetically by author or name of organization. A section on organizations is also included which contains information on addresses, purposes, and types of publications. A final section outlines legislation affecting historic sites and other museums. Legislation is listed alphabetically by short title and references to the document in which the law is found are included. (KC)

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An Annotated Bibliography for the Development
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Prepared by the Historic Sites Committee
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of professional standards
at historic sites

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Rowena Stewart, Director, Rhode Island Black Heritage Society, Providence, R.I.
Kay Weed, President, Harris County Heritage Society, Houston, Tex.

INTRODUCTION

The accreditation program of the American Association of Museums recognizes the unique aspects of historic sites through new supplemental accreditation documents that permit a more comprehensive evaluation of this special type of museum. The Supplemental Accreditation Questionnaire for Historic Sites and related Accreditation Visiting Committee Evaluation Checklist reflect an expansion of basic concepts found in the main body of the AAM's museum accreditation questionnaire and checklist, or represent new categories that relate specifically to the development and operation of historic sites. Basically, the supplemental questionnaire is divided into four parts.

I. Site Development and Planning

- long-range site plans
- documentary landscape plans
- documentary historic structure restoration or preservation plans
- physical intrusions affecting site development and operation
- legal restrictions affecting site development and operation

II. Structures and Objects

- historic structure documentation
- preservation, stabilization, restoration, and reconstruction philosophy and methodology
- adaptive reuse programs
- living collections
- documentary landscape plans

III. Interpretation

- site objective and purpose
- research for interpretive programs
- written interpretive plans
- visitor orientation
- interpretive training programs
- reproduction period clothing/costumes
- use of artifacts
- use of reproductions
- historical agriculture and livestock

IV. Visitor and Support Services

- written visitor services plans
- visitor facilities
- written emergency procedures
- routine maintenance plans
- cyclical maintenance plans

As part of the Supplemental Accreditation Questionnaire for Historic Sites, a selected, annotated bibliography was developed and is keyed to the main categories of the questionnaire. The bibliography includes publications that either introduce or clarify the developmental and operational concepts unique to historic sites but still within the framework of the AAM's basic definition of a museum. The citations were selected according to three criteria: (1) relevance to the concepts of the supplemental questionnaire; (2) representation of accepted methodology and philosophy for the development and operation of historic sites; and (3) general availability. Some of the publications met only one of the criteria but were included because of their strength in that area; publications that met all three criteria or are considered landmark works have been marked with an asterisk (*) and can be considered essential to a basic reference library for trustees, administrators, curators, and interpreters.

Several sections not specifically related to the new categories of the supplemental questionnaire cite publications applicable to museums in general. These include Professional Standards and Practices and Management and Financial Planning. A section on other Bibliographies is useful for further reference.

Finally, many service and professional organizations publish periodicals, technical leaflet series, bibliographies and books that are available through membership programs or by direct purchase. A section on Organizations includes their addresses, purposes, and types of publications. A final section outlines Legislation affecting historic sites and other museums.

This bibliography has been a collaborative effort of the members of the Historic Sites Committee, who have been responsible for the research, selection, and annotation of the entries. As secretary to the Accreditation Commission, Randi Glickberg coordinated the committee's work and provided invaluable guidance in the development of topics complementary to the needs of museums engaged in the kind of institutional planning and evaluation epitomized by the accreditation process. Suzanne Schell came on near the conclusion of the project to compile the final bibliography and brought order and clarity to our large and somewhat eclectic manuscript. On behalf of the AAM, the Historic Sites Committee gratefully acknowledges support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, which has made this project possible. It is hoped that this bibliography will assist those striving for a more complete understanding of the development and operation of historic sites and the ultimate application of this understanding toward accreditation.

Michael C. Rierson
Chairman
Bibliography Subcommittee

SITE DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Becker, Robert. "A Search for 18th and 19th Century Vegetable Varieties." Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums, Proceedings of the Annual Meeting 4 (1978-80), 45-67. Extensive list of vegetable varieties from old seed catalogs and modern seed sources.

Carter, George F. "Domesticates as Artifacts." In The Human Mirror: Material and Spatial Images of Man, edited by Miles Richardson, pp. 201-30. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1974. Argues that domesticated plants and animals are artifacts in the sense that they are natural materials modified by man for his own purpose. Thus, the cultural and biological context of plant and animal uses may be analyzed as historical evidence.

Chase, Daryl, ed. Selected Living Historical Farms, Villages and Agricultural Museums in the United States and Canada. Washington, D.C.: Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums and Smithsonian Institution, n.d. Guidebook to 32 farms and agricultural museums.

Cotter, John L., comp. Handbook for Historical Archaeology. Philadelphia, 1968. Classifies artifacts according to four main categories: survival (foods, consumption of food and drink, clothing, shelter), human relationships, recreation and entertainment, and the external world. Section on archeological methods and techniques. Topical bibliography.

Deetz, James. Invitation to Archaeology. Garden City, N.Y.: Natural History Press, 1967. Introduction to the principles, methods, and problems of present-day archeology in uncovering, interpreting, and understanding the past. Discusses all aspects of archeology, including excavation, radiocarbon dating, form analysis, and space-time slope patterns.

Favretti, Rudy J., and Favretti, Joy Putman. For Every House a Garden: A Guide for Reproducing Period Gardens. Chester, Conn.: Pequot Press, 1977. Handbook on the basic characteristics of period landscapes including the gardens of farmers, city merchants, country gentlemen, craftsmen and workmen, and the Victorians. Includes list of authentic plants, 1620-1900.

* _____ and _____. Landscapes and Gardens for Historic Buildings: A Handbook for Reproducing and Creating Authentic Landscape Settings. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1978. Guide to site analysis, research and plan development, period plants, ornamentation and statuary, fencing and walkways, and maintenance for restored historic gardens. Section on the history of American landscape design. Recognizes the importance of recreating period settings for historic buildings. Bibliography.

Frederic, Paul B. "Geography and Living History Farm Sites." Agricultural History 48 (1974), 5-10. Discusses the importance of accurate geographical organization and location in recreating a living historical farm.

Hall, Edward. The Hidden Dimension. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1966. Scientific study of distance and proximity; of value in planning and developing, as well as interpreting, historic sites and outdoor museums.

Hart, John Fraser. The Look of the Land. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1975. Study of the rural landscape that examines the factors influencing rural life in North America and Europe, such as plant cover, land division, farm size and tenure, farm management and expansion, crop rotation and livestock, farm buildings and house types, settlement patterns, and villages as well as the impact of mining, forestry, and recreation.

Hawes, Edward L. "Historic Seed Sources and the Future." Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums, Proceedings of the Annual Meeting 1 (1975), 28-32. Provides information on sources of authentic seed stock for re-created historical farms. Describes work under way at the National Seed Storage Laboratory in Colorado.

— . "The Living Historical Farm in North America: New Directions in Research and Interpretation." Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums, Proceedings of the Annual Meeting 2 (1976), 41-60. A summary statement on state of the art. Includes a brief view of the living historical farm movement in America, discussion of the concepts of living history, consideration of problem areas, and suggestions for future directions. Deals with each of the major museum functions: research, care, interpretation, and education.

— . "Planning Living History Programs and Facilities." Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums, Proceedings of the Annual Meeting 4 (1978-80), 22-27. Outlines seven areas of concern: museum identity, givens (history, landscape, structures, economics), modes of communication (interpretation), research, collections, support, and operations.

— , and Weir, Elizabeth. "The Historical Landscape: Recovery through Research." Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums, Proceedings of the Annual Meeting 3 (1977), 25-31. Outlines steps in designing and implementing a research program to document historical landscape and environment for a historical farm or open-air museum, using the Clayville Rural Life Center as a case study.

Hudson, Kenneth. A Handbook for Industrial Archaeology: A Guide to Fieldwork and Research. London: John Baker, 1967. Manual for designing research and fieldwork, describing and recording industrial sites, and publishing findings, with a discussion of the scope of industrial archeology.

"ICOM Meeting on Open Air Museums." ICOM News 11 (Feb. 1958), 22-25. Reprint of the declaration on open-air museums adopted by the 4th ICOM General Conference convened in Denmark and Sweden in 1957 to study the problems of open-air museums. Statement covers definition of and criteria and methods for preserving popular architecture (moving, siting, and rebuilding), and recommends the establishment of open-air museums in each country.

- Jenkins, J. Geraint. "Folk Museums: Some Aims and Purposes." Museums Journal 69 (June 1969), 17-20. Briefly traces the history of folk museums in Great Britain and discusses the principles and methods of re-creation and education in open-air museums.
- Kelsey, Darwin P. "Historical Farms as Models of the Past." Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums, Proceedings of the Annual Meeting 1 (1975), 33-38. Theoretical treatise on the concept of historical farms.
- Kniffen, Fred B. "Material Culture in the Geographic Interpretation of the Landscape." In The Human Mirror: Material and Spatial Images of Man, edited by Miles Richardson, pp. 252-67. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1974. Cultural ecology combines the disciplines of anthropology and geography by studying the relationship between environment and culture. The cultural geographer systematically studies occupancy pattern, the marks of human habitation on the land. As an example, the author traces the impact of successive human occupation of the Louisiana prairie by the Indians, the French, the Spanish, and Midwestern farmers.
- Michelsen, Peter, and Alexander, Edward P. "The Outdoor Museum and Its Educational Program." In Historic Preservation Today, 1963 Seminar on Preservation and Restoration, sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and Colonial Williamsburg, pp. 201-24. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1966. Discusses the purposes, principles, and practices of outdoor museums--preservation, recreation, and education--as they evolved in European and American open-air museums.
- Montgomery, Charles F. "The Historic House--A Definition." Museum News 38:1 (Sept. 1959), 12-16. Distinguishes four categories of historic houses and cites examples: the biographical house, the moment shrine, the era house, and the area house--as a basis of establishing criteria for restoration and furnishing. Differentiates historic houses from museums with period rooms.
- National Park Service. Administrative Policies for Historical Areas of the National Park System. Rev. ed. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1973. Covers management policies for historic preservation, resource management, visitor use, and physical development.
- Nöel Hume, Ivor. Historical Archaeology. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1972. Handbook for the amateur or student archeologist interested in excavating and preserving historic American archeological sites.
- *Percy, David O. Living Historical Farms: The Working Museums. Accokeek, Md.: Accokeek Foundation, 1981. Detailed analysis of data compiled on living historical farm operation: objectives, finances, personnel, research, farming, visitation, and governing bodies. Updates and supplements Handbook by Schlebecker and Peterson. Useful to groups planning new living history farm museums.

Pocius, Gerald L. "Folk Culture Research, Ethnographic Analogy and the Museum." Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums, Proceedings of the Annual Meeting 4 (1978-80), 38-44. Because cultural traits have persisted over space and time, the author recommends the use of comparative ethnographic research findings in documenting a time period and region to be portrayed in a museum.

Schlebecker, John T. Living Historical Farms: A Walk into the Past. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1968. Discusses the origin and concept of living historical farms as well as methods and problems of re-creating farms from the past. Proposes the establishment of a Living Historical Farming Experiment Station to research and breed historical varieties of plants and animals.

. "Standards of Excellence for Living History Farms."

Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums, Proceedings of the Annual Meeting 2 (1976), 1-7. Guidelines for the operation of living historical farms--covering finances, personnel, safety, maintenance, collections, farming, security, etc.

, and Peterson, Gale E. Living Historical Farms Handbook.

Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1972. Handbook for starting a living historical farm, with a section on budgeting. Directories of historical farms, museums, and resource persons.

Stewart, John J. "Landscape Archaeology: Existing Plant Material on Historic Sites as Evidence of Buried Features and as Surrogates of Historic Species." Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin 9:3 (1977), 65-72. Discusses the use of landscape archeology research techniques to study plant materials and other vegetation as evidence of human occupation at historic sites.

Streatfield, David. "Standards for Historic Garden Preservation and Restoration." Landscape Architecture 59 (Apr. 1969), 198-204. Distinguishes and lists types of gardens worthy of preservation: those that are works of art; those designed by an important designer or theorist, associated with national figures or events, or demonstrate historical continuity; those with collections of plants of botanical importance or regional ecological significance. Cites specific examples. Also discusses legislation and sources of support for landscape preservation.

Tisher, William H. "The Landscape: An Emerging Historic Preservation Resource." Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin 4:2 (1979), 9-25. Traces the increasing recognition of historic landscapes as an integral part of the historic environment to be preserved.

Turner, Suzanne L. "Plantation Papers as a Source for Landscape Documentation and Interpretation: The Thomas Butler Papers." Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin 12:3 (1980), 28-45. Case study of plantation papers used to document plantation operations, crop yields, and horticulture. Similar studies can begin to document the 19th-century southern landscape and environment.

STRUCTURES AND OBJECTS

- Alexander, Edward P. "Artistic and Historical Period Rooms." Curator 7:4 (1964), 263-81. Traces the history of period rooms in American and European museums. Distinguishes between the artistic period room, which aims to exhibit outstanding examples of architecture and decorative arts, and the historical period room, which presents a room as it once actually appeared. Concludes that there are very few of the latter.
- Andrews, Wayne. Architecture, Ambition and Americans: A Social History of American Architecture. Rev. ed. New York: Free Press, 1964. Surveys the history of architectural taste in America from the colonial era to the present.
- Blumenson, John. Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1977. Illustrated handbook of architectural styles and terms from Spanish Colonial through Art Moderne.
- Borchers, Perry E. Photogrammetric Recording of Cultural Resources. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, 1977. Nontechnical introduction to the application of rectified photography in recording architecture.
- Brightman, Anna. Window Treatments for Historic Houses, 1700-1850. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1968. Technical leaflet on period window treatments for restored historic houses, including simple and elaborate curtain styles with diagrams and discussion of textiles, valences and festoons, and Venetian blinds and shades.
- *Bullock, Orin M., Jr. The Restoration Manual. Norwalk, Conn.: Silvermine Publishers, 1966. Basic handbook on the restoration of historic buildings. Details process of documentary, archeological, and architectural research. Covers execution of restoration drawings and specifications as well as maintenance of historic buildings. Also addresses the problem of selecting the period for restoration.
- Burchard, John, and Bush-Brown, Albert. The Architecture of America: A Social and Cultural History. Rev. ed. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1966. Traces the evolution of uniquely American architecture from European forms and relates this evolution to the growth of American society and intellectual life.
- Chambers, J. Henry. Rectified Photography and Photo Drawings for Historic Preservation. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1973. Technical report on a method developed for the preparation of photographic working drawings and photo documentation.

Chenhall, Robert G. Museum Cataloging in the Computer Age. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1975. Handbook for the layman on the use of computers for cataloging museum collections, including collections management, documentation, data-processing principles and terms, catalog content, records forms, computer input, and selected computer systems.

. Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging: A System for Classifying Man-Made Objects. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1978. Classification system for names of man-made objects in museum collections and catalogs. Includes a lexicon of 11 major categories, subdivided into more specific classification terms to be used with both computerized and manual cataloging processes.

Cliver, E. Blaine. "Reconstruction: Valid or Invalid?" Historic Preservation 24 (Oct.-Dec. 1972), 22-25. Raises the philosophical and ethical issues surrounding reconstruction. Cites examples where limited reconstruction might be justified but concludes that, in general, reconstruction is not the answer to preserving architectural heritage or interpreting history.

. "Tests for the Analysis of Mortar Samples." Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin 6:1 (1974), 68-73. Outlines a simple and accurate method of analyzing mortar samples that can be done in the field with only a basic knowledge of chemistry. Useful in dating masonry work.

Condit, Carl W. American Building: Materials and Techniques from the First Colonial Settlement to the Present. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1969. Traces the history of American building construction, including timber frame, masonry, iron and steel, and concrete construction methods for buildings, bridges, and other engineering structures from the 17th to 20th centuries.

Cooke, Lawrence S., ed. Lighting in America: From Colonial Rushlights to Victorian Chandeliers. New York: Main Street/Universe Books, 1975. Collection of articles on American lighting devices reprinted from Antiques magazine. Covers primitive lamps, oil lamps, candle holders, and other lighting devices.

Cousins, Peter H. "Defining the Typical: Documenting Tools and Implement Programs." Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums, Proceedings of the Annual Meeting I (1975), 15-20. Discusses the written, visual, and artifactual sources available for researching and documenting tool collections.

Cummings, Abbott Lowell, comp. Bed Hangings: A Treatise on Fabrics and Styles in the Curtaining of Beds, 1650-1850. Boston: Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 1968. Essays on fabrics and documentary sources for bed hangings in New England. Includes numerous annotated illustrations from primary pictorial sources. Technical section on construction and installation of bed hangings.

- _____, ed. Rural Household Inventories: Establishing the Names, Uses and Furnishings of Rooms in the Colonial New England Home, 1675-1775. Boston: Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 1964. Transcribed and edited room-by-room inventories from rural towns in Suffolk County, Massachusetts. Glossary and illustrations. Essential primary source for furnishing colonial New England period rooms.
- Dean, Jeff. Architectural Photography: Techniques for Architects, Preservationists, Historians, Photographers, and Urban Planners. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1981. Manual for photographically recording architecture with 35 mm. camera equipment.
- *Dudley, Dorothy H.; Wilkinson, Irma Bezold; et al. Museum Registration Methods. 3d ed., rev. Washington, D.C.: American Association of Museums, 1979. Basic manual describing procedures for registering and cataloging museum accessions and loans. Although intended primarily for art museums, this revised and updated edition includes essays on the special requirements of history and science museums as well as small museums in general. Incorporates new information on marking, storage, packing, and shipping objects and essays on tariff laws, computer technology, and insurance. Bibliographies, glossary, illustrations, and sample records and forms. Essential reference book.
- "Early Roofing Materials." Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin 2:1-2 (1970), 18-89. Issue devoted to early roofing materials with bibliography and list of primary sources, including insurance records, builders' guides, etc. Several specialized articles on wood shingle and slate roofs in the United States and Canada.
- Elliott, Stewart, and Wallas, Eugene. The Timber Framing Book. Kittery Point, Me.: Housesmiths Press, 1977. Detailed description of traditional timber frame construction with isometrics.
- Emerick, Robert H. "Heating Historic Structures." Progressive Architecture 38 (Aug. 1957), 152-56. Discusses problems and solutions in installing heating systems as well as the pros and cons of centralized or local heating in restored buildings. Also considers HVAC systems for buildings with mixed usage.
- Fitch, James Marston. American Building: The Historical Forces That Shaped It. 2d ed., rev. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1966. Traces the impact of changing function on the forms of American architecture from the 17th to the 20th centuries.
- Fitzsimmons, K.R. "Termite Control in Historical Landmarks." Historic Preservation 22 (Oct.-Dec. 1970), 40-44. Briefly describes methods of detecting termites and chemical treatments for historic structures.
- *Frangiamore, Catherine Lynn. Wallpapers in Historic Preservation. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1977. Traces the history of wallpaper technology and styles. Discusses the use of wallpaper in restoration projects.

- Franklin, Linda Campbell. From Hearth to Cookstove: An American Domestic History of Gadgets and Utensils Made or Used in America from 1700 to 1930. Florence, Ala.: House of Collectibles, 1976. Encyclopedia of cooking utensils illustrated with photographs and manufacturers' drawings. Includes recipes, information about care of utensils, buyers' guide, and list of museums and historic sites with exhibits of cooking utensils.
- Gayle, Margot; Look, David; and Waite, John. Metals in America's Historic Buildings: Uses and Preservation Methods. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1980. Part I examines the historic uses of such architectural metals as lead, tin, zinc, copper, nickel, iron, steel, and aluminum. Part 2 discusses the sources of metal deterioration and suggests appropriate preservation and maintenance techniques for each metal.
- Giedion, Sigfried. Mechanization Takes Command. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. Survey of the effects of mechanization on agriculture and food processing and preparation, domestic furnishings, household work, and bathing from medieval times to the present. Also discusses the sources and means of mechanization.
- Goodall, Harrison, and Friedman, Renee. Log Structures: Preservation and Problem Solving. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1980. Practical manual for solving problems inherent in log construction--wood decay, loose chinking, leaking roofs, and sagging floors. Suggests measures for salvaging lost structures with techniques for preservation.
- Grieff, Constance M. The Historic Property Owner's Handbook. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1977. Part of study of National Historic Landmark structures privately owned by individuals, small historical societies, preservation groups, and other organizations. Manual covers maintenance, restoration and rehabilitation, working with consultants, public visitation, legal and financial techniques, sources of assistance, and federal designation.
- Grow, Lawrence. The Brand New Old House Catalog. New York: Warner Books, 1980. Directory of suppliers of period materials and fixtures for use in restoring historic building.
- *Guldbeck, Per E. The Care of Historical Collections: A Conservation Handbook for the Nonspecialist. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1972 (revised edition forthcoming). Manual on basic conservation and preservation methods for historical artifacts, including wood, paper, leather, metals, textiles, ceramics, and glass. Sections on security, fire protection, environmental problems, storage, shipping, and artifact documentation.
- Hart, David M. "How to Date a House." Yankee Magazine 40 (July 1976), 98-113; (Nov. 1976), 126-31 ff. Guide to dating houses through examination of physical evidence. Part 1 deals with the exterior and structural aspects, part 2 with interior finishes.

- . X-Ray Examination of Historic Structures. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Interior, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, 1975. Technical report discusses a nondestructive method for investigating a building's internal fabric.
- Hockey, William B. "Scaled Rectified Photography on Site." Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin 7:3 (1975), 36-78. Site application of rectified photography in producing scaled-rectified negatives in the field.
- *Insall, Donald W. The Care of Old Buildings Today: A Practical Guide. London: Architectural Press, 1972. Handbook on the administration of historic buildings and conservation techniques used to preserve them. Includes case studies of historic buildings in England.
- *Jenkins, Joseph F., ed. Protecting Our Heritage: A Discourse on Fire Prevention in Historic Buildings and Landmarks. 2d ed. Boston: National Fire Protection Association, 1970. Useful suggestions for safety measures to protect historic buildings from fire, including risk evaluation, good housekeeping practices, and emergency planning. Appendix includes glossary of fire protection equipment and NFPA standards and recommended practices.
- Kauffman, Henry J. The American Farmhouse. New York: Hawthorn Books, 1975. Pictorial survey and floor plans of American farmhouses and outbuildings in New England, the mid-Atlantic states, and the South. Section on farm museums.
- Kniffen, Fred B. "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion." Annals of the Association of American Geographers 58 (Dec. 1965), 549-77. Studies folk house types (human habitation and barns) to distinguish the initial occupation patterns established by migrants from the eastern seaboard. Traces the diffusion and evolution of New England barns, the English I house, the German log barn, and the English/Tidewater frame cottage.
- *Lewis, Ralph H. Manual for Museums. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1976. Basic practical manual treating collections management, furnishings for historic structures, and exhibit management.
- Lynn, Catherine. Wallpaper in America from the 17th Century to World War I. New York: W.W. Norton, 1980. Drawing on the collections of the Cooper-Hewitt Museum and others, this comprehensive study documents changing tastes in wallpaper pattern and color. Sections on how hand- and machine-printed wallpaper was made and hung.
- McKee, Harley J. Introduction to Early American Masonry: Stone, Brick, Mortar and Plaster. Series on Technology of Early American Building. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation and Columbia University, 1973. Describes materials, tools, and techniques of historic masonry construction in America.
- _____, comp. Recording Historic Buildings. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, 1968. Presents principles and standards of recording historic architecture established by the Historic American Buildings

Survey. Covers surveys, measured drawings, photographs, written documentation, specialized recording techniques, and catalogs. Illustrated with examples from HABS.

Malaro, Marie C. "Collections Management Policies." Museum News 58:2 (Nov.-Dec. 1979), 57-61. Discusses the legal necessity for museums to adopt collections management policies and outlines the key components in drafting them.

Mather, Eugene Cotton, and Hart, John Fraser. "Fences and Farms." Geographical Review 44 (Apr. 1954), 201-23. Examines the functional importance of fences in American agriculture and traces the development and variations of regional fencing types with illustrated examples.

*Mayhew, Edgar de Noailles, and Myers, Minor, Jr. A Documentary History of American Interiors from the Colonial Era to 1915. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1980. Illustrated description of the contents and arrangement of American rooms as they evolved through a diversity of styles based on pattern books, household guides, diaries and letters, estate inventories, period advertisements, artifacts, and paintings and prints. Examines furniture, floor coverings, pictures, textiles, wall treatments, architectural details, lighting, color schemes, and accessories for each period. Distinguishes between high style and country interiors. Bibliography.

Montgomery, Florence M. "Antique and Reproduction Furnishing Fabrics in Historic Houses and Period Rooms." Antiques 107 (Jan. 1975), 164-69. Briefly discusses the research, restoration, and reproduction of period fabrics for furnishing historic houses.

. Printed Textiles: English and American Cottons and Linens, 1700-1850. New York: Viking Press, 1970. Catalog of wood block, copperplate, and cylinder printed textile collection at Winterthur with essays on English printed textiles, colonial trade, textile furnishings in American homes (bed hangings, window curtains, slipcovers), and textile printing in America.

Moss, Roger W. Century of Color: Exterior Decoration for American Buildings, 1820-1920. Watkins Glen, N.Y.: American Life Foundation, 1981. Documents the changing period paint color schemes for 19th century structures, particularly Victorian houses. Practical guide includes color chart and paint chips.

Murdock, George P., et al. Outline of Cultural Materials. Vol. 1. 4th ed., rev. New Haven: Human Relations Area Files, 1971. Hierarchical classification of cultural materials from all societies and a standard system of organization of ideas, writings, artifacts, and art using a "universal culture pattern."

Myers, Denys Peter. Gaslighting in America: A Guide for Historic Preservation. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1978. Surveys interior and exterior gaslighting fixtures used in America, providing histories of the major manufacturing firms and a listing of the charter dates for individual and city gas companies.

- Naeve, Milo. Identifying American Furniture: Colonial to National Contemporary. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1981. Pictorial guide to American furniture styles from the 17th to 20th centuries.
- National Trust for Historic Preservation. Information: A Preservation Sourcebook. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1976-present. Series of leaflets on preservation techniques, including funding, economics, legal considerations, and special building use.
- . Preservation and Building Codes. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1975. Papers from 1974 conference on preservation issues and solutions dealing with national and state building codes as applied to historic structures.
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- Watkins, Malcolm. "The Central Role of the Commonplace in the History Museum." Western Museums Quarterly 3 (June 1965), 9-13. Contends that the essential function of the history museum is the preservation and interpretation of artifacts from everyday life--utilitarian objects and vernacular architecture--in order to present a balanced view of the past. Stresses the importance of not overfurnishing or overdecorating the dwellings of ordinary people.
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INTERPRETATION

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Anderson, Jay, ed. "Foodway Programs." Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums, Proceedings of the Annual Meeting 1 (1975), 21-22. Points out that a foodway program is an important part of living historical farm operation and should encompass food conception, procurement, preservation, preparation, consumption, and interpretation, and health laws.

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- Barnes, Frank. "Viewpoint: Living History, Clio or Cliopatra." History News 29 (Sept. 1974) 202-3. Criticizes living history museums for catering to tourists seeking nostalgia by presenting a false impression of the past as an artificially happy world without pain, death, hard labor, discrimination, and disappointment. Urges historic sites to interpret the past more honestly.
- Bay, Ann. Museum Programs for Young People. Washington, D.C., 1973. Case studies of humanities programs for young people in 24 museums, including some history museums.
- Black, Patricia F. "Today's Youth, Tomorrow's Heritage: Teenage Docents at Old Economy." Historic Preservation 24 (Apr.-June 1972), 18-21. Demonstrates how teenagers can make a valuable contribution to historic site programs as interpreters, crafts assistants, education aides, and grounds laborers after school, on weekends, and during summers.
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- "Breaking Barriers: Black Museums Call for a Truer History." History News 36 (Feb. 1981). Issue devoted to the research, preservation, and interpretation of black heritage. Articles by Thomas Battle, Leo Twiggs, Richard Dozier, and Rowena Stewart.
- Burch, Glenn E., and Ulland, Linda M. "Learning by Living." Museum News 55:1 (Sept.-Oct. 1976), 23-31. Describes Environmental Living Programs conducted at historic sites in the western United States.
- Carson, Cary. "Living Museums of Everyman's History." Harvard Magazine 83 (July-Aug. 1981), 22-32. Explores the impact of the new social history on democratized interpretation at living history museums and villages with their collections of artifacts recreating the lives of ordinary people. Points out the difficulty in time-capsule restorations of interpreting the dynamic forces that shaped or changed a community. Challenges the use of history as catechism to impart selected values.
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- * . Programs for Historic Sites and Houses. Sourcebook 3. Washington, D.C.: George Washington University, 1978. Collection of case studies of programs demonstrating alternative approaches to presenting history in museums and sites. Intended for museum educators working at historic sites. Bibliography.
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- Deetz, James. In Small Things Forgotten: The Archaeology of Early American Life. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday/Anchor Press, 1977. An anthropologist's interpretation of colonial New England artifacts.
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- "Focus on American Food and Foodways." Journal of American Culture 2 (Fall 1979). Issue devoted to aspects of acquisition, preparation, and consumption of food in America, including ethnic foodways and the role of food in American culture and life. Includes article by Thomas Morain about living historical farms and the need for basic social history research in interpreting daily farm life.
- Frye, Melinda Young. "Costume as History." Museum News 56:2 (Nov.-Dec. 1977), 37-42. Traces the history of museum costume collections and demonstrates how costumes can be used to interpret history as social, economic, technological, and industrial indicators.
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Hindle, Brooke. "Museum Treatment of Industrialization: History, Problems, Opportunities." Curator 15 (Sept. 1972), 206-19. Traces the origins of industrial museums and discusses the opportunities of interpreting industrialization through demonstrating operating machines, films of operating machines, and models. Argues that it is important to go beyond the machine to interpret the values of technological change.

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"History Lives!" Museum News 53:3 (Nov. 1974). Issue on history museums and interpreting history. Articles on the challenges to history museums by William T. Alderson, craft demonstrations by Peter W. Cook, living history by Robert D. Ronsheim, OSHA and historic sites by John Fowler, walking tours by Henry Hope Reed, collecting and interpreting recent history by L. Thomas Frye, and outdoor history museums by Holly Sidford.

Jackson, John B. The Necessity for Ruins. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1980. A master interpreter of the landscape shares his former lectures, which furnish interpretive insights into the natural and built environments from garages to monuments, orchards to lamp posts.

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Kelsey, Darwin P., ed. "American Agriculture, 1790-1840." Agricultural History 46 (Jan. 1972). Issue devoted to papers from a symposium at Old Sturbridge Village. Includes articles on outdoor museums by Kelsey and on "Curatorial Agriculture" by John Schlebecker, as well as several scholarly essays interpreting aspects of American agricultural history.

- Kenney, Alice P. "Women, History and the Museum." History Teacher 7 (Aug. 1974), 511-23. Traces the changing domestic role of women on the colonial frontier and in industrial movements in America. Suggests interpretive themes for teaching women's history at museums and historic sites.
- Kotz, Ellen G. "Preservation Education: Kindergarten through Twelfth Grade." Information 23. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1979. Compendium of preservation education programs and materials dealing with environmental awareness, architecture and art, community studies, renovation versus relocation, local history, oral history, archeology, maritime preservation, and historic houses. Resource list.
- Lehman, Susan Nichols, and Igoe, Kathryn, eds. Museum-School Partnerships: Plans & Programs. Sourcebook 4. Washington, D.C.: Center for Museum Education, 1981. Sampling of successful collaborative education programs between museums and schools. Also deals with broad issues and provides suggestions for planning programs. Sections on traditional and post-secondary school audiences, teaching strategies, and potential financial support.
- Lewis, Steve. "Living History: An Active Interpretation of the Past." Trends (Oct.-Dec. 1974), 21-23. Discusses safety and conservation issues that must be considered in planning living history programs.
- Lewis, William J. Interpreting for Park Visitors. N.p.: Eastern Acorn Press, Eastern National Parks and Monuments Association, 1980. Handbook on principles and methods of interpretation and communication for park interpreters. Applicable to historic sites.
- "Living History." Interpreter: A Journal for Environmental Communicators 12 (Spring 1981). Issue on living history featuring articles on programs throughout the West and interpretive research.
- Lord, Clifford L. Teaching History with Community Resources. 2d ed., rev. New York: Columbia Teachers College Press, 1967. Teacher's guide to diverse local resources that can be used to teach history. Sections on research, field trips, building community resources, and special activities for students.
- McCalmon, George, and Moe, Christian. Creating Historical Drama: A Guide for the Community and the Interested Individual. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1965. Manual for organizing, writing, and producing community-oriented historical dramas, including biographical, pageant, and epic dramas.
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Massialas, Byron G., and Zeven, Jack. Creative Encounters in the Classroom. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1967. Discusses inquiry and discovery teaching methods, including case studies of artifact and value analysis. Applicable to interpretive programs at historic sites.

Mayo, Edith, ed. "Focus on Material Culture." Journal of American Culture 3 (Winter 1980). Issue devoted to the study of historical artifacts. Includes articles on artifact classification by Ronald Marchese; material culture as nonverbal communication (case study of Victorian parlor organs) by Kenneth Ames; 19th century mourning artifacts by Martha Pike; 19th-century gynecological instruments and surgery by Virginia Drachman; women's influence on architecture (in Atlanta) by Darlene Roth; political campaign artifacts by Otto Thieme, Roger Fischer, and Edith Mayo; toys and American culture by Bernard Mergen; and the material culture of working-class homes by Lizabeth Cohen.

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American Association of Museums, 1055 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007. Purpose: to promote professional standards among museums; to be a representative and advocate for museums and museum professionals; to cooperate with related groups; to provide professional development opportunities; to increase the financial stability and strengthen the organizational structure of museums; to represent U.S. museums within the International Council of Museums. Publishes Museum News (bimonthly magazine); Aviso (monthly newsletter); books and reprints; directories; bibliographies; newsletters for Trustee Committee and ICOM members.

American Association for State and Local History, 708 Berry Rd., Nashville, Tenn. 37204. Purpose: to encourage the preservation and use of local history; to help history organizations save and interpret such historical resources as records, documents, artifacts, structures, and sites. Publishes History News (monthly magazine); books and technical leaflets; audiovisual training kits; independent study courses including Historic Sites; bibliographies.

American Folklife Center, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. Purpose: to preserve and present American folklife through programs of research, documentation, archival preservation, live presentations, exhibitions, publications, dissemination, training, and other activities. Publishes Folklife Center News (quarterly newsletter); other publications.

American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, 1522 K St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. Purpose: to disseminate information on conservation and encourage and maintain high standards among conservators. Publishes quarterly newsletter; biannual journal; occasional papers; directory.

Association of Interpretive Naturalists, 6700 Needwood Rd., Derwood, Md. 20855. Purpose: to foster the advancement of education and development of skills in the art of interpreting the natural and cultural environment. Publishes Journal of Interpretation (biannually); monthly newsletter; bibliography; workshop program papers and proceedings.

Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums, Room 5035, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560. Purpose: to provide a forum for communication among people and institutions involved in living historical farms or agricultural and outdoor museums; to provide guidelines for proper managing and operation of living historical farms. Publishes Living Historical Farms Bulletin (six issues a year); bibliographies; proceedings of annual meetings.

Association for Preservation Technology, P.O. Box 2487, Station D, Ottawa, Ont., K1P 5W6, Canada. Purpose: to promote the science and technology of the preservation of historic resources. Publishes Communique (bimonthly); Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin (quarterly); occasional papers.

Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, 3d Floor, Les Terrasses de la Shaudiere, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 1G2, Canada. Purpose: to list all Canadian buildings built prior to 1914; to provide resources for the documentation of buildings and related building arts. Publishes inventory; books; slide kits and brochures.

Canadian Museums Association, 280 Metcalfe St., Suite 202, Ottawa, Ont. K2P 1R7, Canada. Purpose: to advance public museum services in Canada; to promote the welfare and better administration of museums; to foster a continuing improvement in the qualifications and practices of museum professionals. Publishes Gazette (quarterly journal); Museogramme (quarterly newsletter); books; directories.

Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 5130, Madison, Wis. 53705. Purpose: to conduct research on wood and wood-base products; to publish information relating to the identification, preservation and proper use of wood in or at historic sites. Publishes books and handbooks.

Museum Education Roundtable, National Portrait Gallery, Education Office, Room 195, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560. Purpose: to promote the use of museums and cultural institutions as educational resources. Publishes Roundtable Reports (quarterly journal).

National Access Center, 1419 27th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007. Purpose: to aid museums and cultural programs with options for compliance to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, thus opening access to museum programs for disabled people; to provide information on the whole area of access for special audiences through consultants and publications. Publishes Access (bimonthly newsletter); series.

National Historic Communal Society Association, Center for Communal Studies, Indiana State University--Evansville, Evansville, Ind. 47712. Purpose: to encourage the restoration, preservation, and public interpretation of America's historic communal sites and the study of communal societies, past and present; to facilitate communication and cooperation among scholars, preservationists, and communarians. Publishes Communal Societies (annual journal); quarterly newsletter.

National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Purpose: to operate natural and cultural park areas nationwide. Maintains the National Register of Historic Places. Consultation with nonprofit organizations concerned with the preservation of the natural and cultural heritage is provided free of charge if no costs are involved or on a reimbursable basis. Publishes books; series; studies and reports; Conserve O Gram.

- National Parks and Conservation Association, 1701 18th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20009. Purpose: to protect, promote, and improve national parks. Publishes National Parks Special (bimonthly magazine); monthly alerts on critical legislative issues.
- National Recreation and Park Association, 3101 Park Center Dr., Alexandria, Va. 22302. Purpose: to improve the quality of American life through the creative use of natural and human resources. Publishes Parks and Recreation (monthly magazine); Dateline (monthly newsletter); Journal of Leisure Research (quarterly journal).
- National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. Purpose: to encourage the public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture. Publishes Historic Preservation (bimonthly magazine); Preservation News (monthly newsletter); books.
- North American Indian Museum Association, Museum of the Cherokee Indian, P.O. Box 770-A, Cherokee, N.C. 28719. Purpose: to improve the effectiveness of Indian museums throughout North America by sharing their resources. Publishes quarterly newsletter.
- Office of Museum Programs, Arts and Industries Building, Room 2235, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560. Purpose: to provide activities and services for the professional enhancement of museum personnel and for the improvement of museum operations. Publishes studies and reports; audiovisual presentations on conservation. Maintains a museum reference center.
- Old-House Journal Corporation, 69A Seventh Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11217. Publishes Old-House Journal (monthly newspaper devoted to practical techniques for restoring, maintaining, and decorating houses built before 1920); Old-House Journal Catalog (annual).
- Parks Canada, Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Department of Environment, Ottawa, Ont. K18 1G2, Canada. Purpose: to advise the Minister of the Interior of persons (nonliving), places, and events of national significance. Publishes brochures; lists; guidelines; books.
- Pioneer America Society, Department of Geography, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44325. Purpose: to discover, record, document, and promote preservation of the remaining vestiges of pioneer America. Publishes Pioneer America (biannually); newsletter (five or six issues a year); PAST (annual transactions).
- Society for Industrial Archaeology, Room 5020, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560. Purpose: to study, preserve, and commemorate historically significant factories, machinery, bridges, canals, vehicles, and power sources that survive. Publishes Industrial Archaeology (annual journal); quarterly newsletter.

Western Interpreters Association, P.O. Box 28366, Sacramento, Calif. 95828.

Purpose: to promote historical, recreational, archeological, anthropological, and natural history interpretation; to advance the education of interpreters and the development of skills in the art of interpreting the natural and cultural environment. Publishes Interpreter (quarterly journal); monthly newsletter.

Victorian Society in America, Athenaeum, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106. Purpose: to preserve, understand, and enjoy our 19th-century heritage. Publishes Nineteenth Century (quarterly magazine); Victorian (newsletter, eight issues a year).

LEGISLATION

Antiquities Act of 1906 (Public Law 59-209; 34 Stat. 225; 16 USC 431-433), provided for the protection of historic or prehistoric remains, "or any antiquity," on federal lands; established criminal sanctions for unauthorized destruction or appropriation of antiquities; authorized the President to declare, by proclamation, national monuments; and authorized the scientific investigation of antiquities on federal lands, subject to permit and regulations.

Historic Sites Act of 1935 (Public Law 74-292; 49 Stat. 666; 16 USC 461-467), authorized the programs that are known as the Historic American Buildings Survey, the Historic American Engineering Record, and the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; authorized the establishment of national historic sites and otherwise authorized the preservation of properties "of national historic or archeological significance"; authorized the designation of national historic landmarks; established criminal sanctions for violation of regulations pursuant to the act; authorized interagency, intergovernmental, and interdisciplinary efforts for the preservation of cultural resources; and other provisions. The first efforts to salvage archeological data that would otherwise be lost were done under the authorities of this act beginning with the River Basin Survey in 1946.

National Trust Act of 1949 (Public Law 81-408; 63 Stat. 927), facilitated public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects of national significance or interest; created the National Trust for Historic Preservation and empowered it to acquire and hold property for historic preservation purposes, enter into contracts and agreements to further the policies enunciated in the Historic Sites Act, sue and be sued, and perform other lawful acts to carry out the purposes of the National Trust.

Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 (Public Law 86-523; 74 Stat. 220; 16 USC 469-469c), provided for the recovery and preservation of historical and archeological data (including relics and specimens) that might be lost or destroyed as a result of the construction of dams, reservoirs, and attendant facilities activities. This legislation indicated further concern with cultural resources recovery and reemphasized the need to recover data. See also the 1974 amendment to this act.

Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-670; 80 Stat. 931). Section 4(f) states that the Secretary of Transportation "shall not approve any program or project which requires . . . the use of . . . any land from a historic site . . . unless (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such land, and (2) such program includes all possible planning to minimize harm to such . . . historic sites resulting from such use."

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 USC 470), declared a national policy of historic preservation levels; provided authority for the expansion of the National Register of Historic Places to include cultural resources of state and local significance; authorized matching federal grants to the states and the National Trust for Historic Preservation for the acquisition and rehabilitation of National Register properties; established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; provided certain procedure to be followed by federal agencies in the event of a proposal that might have an effect on National Register properties; defined historic preservation as the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190; 31 Stat. 852; 42 USC 4321-4347), declared in Section 101-B (4) that it is the policy of the federal government to "preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage." In order to carry out this policy, the act required an interdisciplinary study of the impacts associated with federal programs.

Public Law 91-243, May 9, 1970, amended the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 by extending the funding for the program through 1973, increasing the membership of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and authorizing the participation of the United States as a member in the International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property and funds for the purpose.

Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," May 13, 1971 (36F.R. 8921), in reference to some of the legislation discussed above, instructed all federal agencies to provide national leadership in historic preservation, to assure the preservation of cultural properties in federal ownership, and to "institute procedures to assure that federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of nonhistorical, architectural, or archeological significance." The order specifically directed all federal agencies to

"locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all sites, buildings, districts for listing on the National Register of Historic Places." The order further established procedures to be followed by all federal agencies pending completion of the cultural resources inventories.

Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-291; 88 Stat. 74), amended the 1960 Salvage Act; provided for the preservation of significant scientific, prehistoric, historic, or archeological data (including relics and specimens) that might be lost or destroyed as a result of: (1) the construction of dams, reservoirs, and attendant facilities and activities; or (2) any alteration of the terrain caused as a result of any federal construction project or federally licensed project activity or program; provided that the Secretary of the Interior will be notified of impending loss of such resources, and the agency of the secretary may survey and recover the data and publish the results. It provided for agreement on time limits for initiation and completion of survey and recovery efforts. It required the secretary to coordinate, report on, consult with experts about, and distribute funds appropriated for those survey and recovery efforts. It provided that up to one percent of the total amount authorized to be appropriated for federal activities may be transferred to the secretary for implementation of the act, and provided funds for certain other costs. Compliance with the act presumes prior compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 with regard to properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Public Law 94-422, Sept. 28, 1976, amended Section 106 of the the National Historic Preservation Act to apply to properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Additional funding was appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act; the organization of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation was clarified, and its membership expanded. The council was established as a fully independent agency within the Executive Branch and authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as it deems necessary to implement Section 106 of the act.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Aug. 11, 1978 (Public Law 95-341), set forth the policy of the United States to protect and preserve the inherent and constitutional right of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiian people to believe, express, and exercise their traditional religions. The act called for a 12-month evaluation of procedures, programmatic objectives, and policies by all federal agencies as they affect the religious rights and the cultural integrity of Native Americans, consultations with Indian leaders is required.

Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-95; 93 Stat. 712; 16 USC 470), provided for the protection of archeological resources located on public lands and Indian lands; defined archeological resources to be any material remains of past human life or activities that are of archeological interest and at least 100 years old; encouraged cooperation among groups and individuals in possession of archeological information; established permit requirements for the excavation or removal of

archeological resources from public or Indian lands with special permit and disposition rules for the protection of archeological resources on Indian lands in light of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act; provided that information regarding the nature and location of archeological resources may remain confidential; and established civil and criminal penalties, including forfeiture of vehicles and equipment used, fines of up to \$100,000, and imprisonment of up to five years for second violations, and for the unauthorized appropriation, alteration, exchange, or other handling of archeological resources, and authorized rewards for furnishing information about such unauthorized acts.

National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 (Public Law 96-515), continued the National Register of Historic Places but required public participation in the nomination process and prohibited listing of properties if the owner objects; established statutory authority for the State Historic Preservation Program; authorized the National Historic Landmark Program; required states to develop procedures for certifying qualified local governments to nominate sites directly to the National Register and to receive preservation funds directly; authorized federally guaranteed market-rate loans for preserving National Register properties; established statutory responsibility for managing federally owned historic properties; reduced the number of members on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and required the council to report on the impact of federal tax laws on preservation and make legislative recommendations.